THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 72. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. PRICE, Drs. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British Passenger Ship *DOMINION*, has splendid accommodations, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage, apply to

REISS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing A. 1. 12 years Bark *ATHOL*, 337 Tons register, now lying at Woosung. Apply by letter or otherwise to

Captain BLACK on board.

Shanghai, 28th November, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ORIENTAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the *31st day of December next;* the business hitherto carried on by the BANK will be discontinued, and the business of the COMPANY will be transacted by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in accordance with the Terms of their Charter granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA, the 30th August, 1851.

By order of the Court of Directors,

W. W. CARGILL,
Chief Manager.

Walbrook, London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that on and after the *1st of January*, 1852, the business of this COMPANY will be conducted in the Premises hitherto occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK in HONGKONG, CANTON and SHANGHAI and will consist at HONGKONG of Banking in all its Branches the issue of NOTES payable on demand and of EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE on the usual terms and in accordance with the Provisions of Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation bearing date the *30th day of August*, 1851.

At CANTON and SHANGHAI the business will be limited as hitherto to EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE.

W. W. CARGILL,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the Amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE Thorough Bred Sydney Chesnut HORSE.
One do. do. Brown MARE.
For particulars apply to

Captain LIDDELL.
Ship *Mohawk.*

Shanghai, 10th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, *SHANGHAE,*

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine clean GRATE COAL, at Drs. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, Complete, made by THURSTON, of London.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 31st, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the underinentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goons have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account-Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE

BY the undersigned,
REAL SCOTCH WHISKY,
from Messrs. PRIEST & Co., Callin Distillery, Price, Drs. 6 per Dozen.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIP *EDWARD BOUSTEAD.*

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will not be responsible for any claims upon the above Ship unless the accounts are sent into their Office on or before *Wednesday, 17th instant.*

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 12th December, 1851.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
BUTCHERS,
Shanghai.

BEG to inform their friends, and the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that they have on hand a fine fat STALL-FED DEER, to be killed *ten days before* CHRISTMAS, any Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will please give their orders *twelve days before* CHRISTMAS, the DEER to be seen alive by applying to the above. Also on hand fine fat STALL-FED BEEF and MUTTON.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Barque *TORY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woo-seih*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

WANTED

BY a YOUNG MAN of Macao birth, a Situation as COPYIST in a Mercantile Office, good references can be given. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 17th November, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by

H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852;
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

WILL be published on or before the *First day of JANUARY next;*

Price to Subscribers, ... Drs. 2 } Each Copy.
Non-Subscribers, ,, 3 }

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to embrace many subjects of local information. To give LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.*—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Suggestions for improving the usual mode of publication will be thankfully received. A Subscription List is open at our office.

Shanghai, November 7th, 1851.

* The Agents of the several OFFICES, are respectfully requested to give all desirable information to the compiler at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers, each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER.—This beautiful invention, by Fontaine Moreau, is a perfect substitute for the ordinary mercurial barometer, possessing many advantages which the latter does not. It is absolutely portable, and acts in any position; no agitation can put it out of order; it only occupies the space of a mantel-piece clock; it is so sensitive to atmospheric pressure, that it will indicate the difference of level on a railway, or even an ascent from the kitchen to the garret of an ordinary house. It acts by means of an exhausted chamber, the lid of which is corrugated, or waved; this rises or falls by its own elasticity, according to the atmospheric pressure; the motion is communicated to the indicating needle by compound levers and multiplying wheels. The patent for this country, we believe, has brought to the inventor £3,000.—*French Paper.*

[The famous Artesian well at Kissengen, in Bavaria, commenced eighteen years ago, and which it was feared would have to be abandoned as a failure, has just given the most satisfactory results. The town is situated in a saline valley, nine hundred and eighty-four feet above the level of the Baltic sea. Last June the boring had reached a depth of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven feet, and several layers of salt, separated by a strata of granite, had been traversed, when carbonic acid gas, followed again by granite, was found. Finally, at a depth of two thousand and sixty-seven feet, perseverance was rewarded by complete success. A violent explosion burst away the scaffolding built to facilitate the operations, and a column of water four inches and a-half in diameter spouted forth to the height of ninety-eight feet above the surface. The water as clear as chrystal, is of a temperature of sixty-six Fahrenheit, and is abundantly charged with salt. It is calculated that the annual product will be upwards of 6,000,000 lbs. per annum, increasing the royal revenue by 300,000 florins, after deducting all expenses.]—*Otago Witness, Oct.* 11.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 11TH DECEMBER, 1851.

WITH the single exception of Sunday the past week has been marked by beautiful frosty weather. On the 9th and 10th the frost was more particularly severe; the Thermometrical column being observed as low as 28° at 6 A.M. The average temperature has corresponded very closely with that of the corresponding week last year—being 48° 5′ in 1850 and 48° 0′ last week. The surrounding country continues to look green and fresh, from the abundance of young wheat and beans now some inches above the ground.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
5	F.	30.32	30.49	30.23	53.5	45.	N.N.W.	N.N.W. to W.	0.00	0.00
6	S.	30.30	30.46	30.28	50.5	45.	N.N.W.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
7	S.	30.27	30.46	30.18	53.5	40.5	E.S.E.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
8	M.	30.28	30.53	30.22	56.	43.	N.N.W. to N.	E. to E.S.E.	0.01	0.00
9	Tu.	30.52	30.38	30.43	40.	49.5	N.N.W. to N.	E.S.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
10	W.	30.40	30.42	30.37	42.5	55.5	N.W.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
11	Th.	30.46	30.37	30.35	45.	59.5	N.W.	E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.01	0.00

Shanghae, 12th December, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on the 8th instant, the Lady of Dr. G. R. Hall, A.B.; M.D., of a Son.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Sept. 25.	Sydney,	......Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	....Oct. 8.	New Zealand,	..Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Oct. 10.	Amoy,	......Nov. 11.
Madras,	......Oct. 14.	Hongkong,	....Nov. 18.
Singapore,	....Nov. 4.	Ningpo,	......Dec. 5.
Penang,	......Nov. 1.	New York,	....Sept. 13.
Batavia,	......Sept. 25.	San Francisco,	Oct. 7.
Manila,	......Nov. 3.	Sdwich. Islands,	Oct. —.

The ship *Duke of Portland*, Captain W. J. Cubitt, left Portland June 19th, with Emigrants, for Canterbury, New Zealand; she arrived there on the 22nd September, sailed on the 13th October, for Auckland, and arrived on the 23rd, and sailed again on the 1st November, for Shanghai, and arrived at Woosung on the 7th December.

The trip from New Zealand has thus been performed in 35 days, a most rapid passage. A very gratifying testimonial was presented to Captain Cubitt, signed by sixty of his passengers comprising, we imagine, all the adults, a few days previous to their arrival at Port Littleton, which is to be found in our last page.

We have a first instalment this week of *Notes on Mahommedan Tartary*, a country of which very little has hitherto been known, and as we are very desirous of contributing all in our power to the diffusion of a knowledge of the countries tributary to, or bordering on China, we welcome the offer of our correspondent, to supply us from time to time with some translations from an original work, with much satisfaction. It is not known to have ever been rendered into any other language.

In our paper of this day, will be found part of a memoir of Seu Kwang-ke, one of the worthies of Shanghai. We are very glad some of our correspondents have turned their attention to local biography; it will be found, no doubt, that many interesting papers might be given us on the illustrious men of by-gone ages, if the annals of this district are diligently consulted. Such a study would be an agreeable recreation to many of our Sinologues, after the more ardent pursuit of their peculiar studies.

On Monday last the members of the late Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Corps, presented the Manager with a magnificent box of Colours, as a small memento of their appreciation of his untiring exertions in their "sock and buskin" career. We hear that arrangements are now being made, in order shortly to re-open the Theatre, under the auspices of the same spirited manager, and trust the "New Corps" may be as successful in their attempts as their predecessors, and when the season is over, may retire only to reappear with fresh courage another year.

We extract the following from the *Times*, as showing that the public are, at last, alive to the question of spurious tea,—the quantity of which exported annually from Canton, is, we are informed, very considerable. Our own Port, is not free from the same charge, and we think that a muster of the Teas called *Skin*, now offering in this market, for shipment to the Australian colonies, would puzzle the *savans* of the Lancet.

We understand that many of them are more than half spurious leaf, and altogether unlike tea in appearance or smell,—with decent chests however, and neat matting and marks, the unfortunate Bushmen of our Southern Colonies, are led to believe that they get *tea*. We are not, therefore, surprised to find that the consumption of Congou is increasing in Australia, and we trust, for the sake of all concerned, that the time is not far distant, when, Skin tea, (of such quality as is now used,) will be entirely rejected;—although, if of good quality, it is perhaps the most wholesome of Green Teas.

The last investigations of the *Lancet* with regard to the adulteration of articles of consumption have been directed to tea. As far as our own dealers are concerned, the results obtained are not unsatisfactory, but the extent of deception practised in China is beyond what most persons will be prepared to learn. The Chinese themselves not only use a vast number of injurious materials, but also other leaves than those of the tea plant—a system which has increased since the trade was thrown open and the inspection of the East India Company ceased. In England some of the spurious manufactures consist of the leaves of the beech, elm, horse-chestnut, plane, fancy oak, willow, poplar, hawthorn, and sloe, the latter being most frequent on account of their astringent quality. The use of re-dried tea leaves, however, has been the most general form of imposition here, and in 1843, when the process was interrupted by the vigilance of the Excise, it is supposed there were not less than eight manufactories for the purpose in London alone, besides many in the provinces. The leaves were bought up at coffee-houses, at 2½d. per lb., mixed with a solution of gum, re-dried, and then coloured with rose-pink and black-lead to "face" them, a bloom being sometimes also imparted with a vegetable red mixed with carbonate of lime. The practice still prevails to some extent, catechu being added for its tannin, but it is greatly limited by the proceedings of the Excise. Certain mixtures lately sold as "tea improvers" under the names of "La Veno Beno" and "the Chinese botanical powder," in packages for 3d. each, have been ascertained to consist of 76 per cent. of catechu, the habitual use of which is calculated to cause serious evils, while the rest is sumach leaves or wheat flour. Out of 35 samples of black tea tested upon their arrival from China, 23, consisting of congous and souchongs, were genuine, while 12, which consisted of scented pekoe and scented caper, chulan, or black gunpowder, were adulterated. This adulteration consisted in the leaves having been faced, so as to improve the appearance of the teas, with black lead, an irridescent powder resembling mica, indigo, and turmeric. Of one coarse sort, which contained fragments of rice or paddy glazed in the same manner as the tea leaves themselves, it is understood 220 boxes were disposed of at public sale on the 13th of June last. In another kind there were found little lumps like the dung of silkworms, which has been stated to be one of the articles the Chinese sometimes send us for tea. None of these samples, however, contained any other leaf than that of the tea plant. With the green teas tested on their importation the results were much more serious. Thirty samples were tried, and all were found to have been adulterated. Five consisted of what is called "lie" tea, which is simple tea-dust and sand made up with rice water; one was composed of paddy husk and other substances; and one was a mixture of "lie" tea and spurious leaves of other plants. Every one of the 30 sorts was artificially glazed or coloured, Prussian blue, indigo, turmeric powder, and China (clay) being the substances employed. A curious additional fact was likewise arrived at. In no instance amongst all the trials was a single leaf discovered possessed of a green colour, other than what was produced by artificial means, and an irresistible inference consequently arises that there is most probably no such thing as a genuine green tea of the colour ordinarily supposed to be its characteristic. Two specimens from Assam were tried, and these were found genuine, but their colour was of a yellowish dulness, without the slightest tinge of green. The same thing was noticed also in a specimen from Java, which was found genuine, except that it was slightly faced apparently with China clay. The system of fabrication seems to be general amongst the Chinese, and the spurious sorts have their regular market quotations. With regard to British operations of the same kind, the skill exercised is described as little inferior. In three specimens lately seized by the Excise, the materials variously employed were exhausted tea leaves, Prussian blue, turmeric, China clay, Chinese yellow, soap-stone, indigo, catechu, and the leaves of the sycamore and horse-chestnut. As respects the samples purchased in London shops, the facts are not more unfavourable than might have been expected from the Chinese adulterations, and the belief is warranted that amongst the vendors themselves the practice is not at present extensive. Out of 24 samples of black tea bought in the metropolis, 20, consisting of congous and souchongs, were all genuine, while four, which were of scented descriptions, were adulterated, most probably, however, in China, without the knowledge of the dealers. The conclusion from all the facts is, that the great bulk of the black tea used in this country, viz., congou and souchong, is genuine, and that the scented teas—the pekoes and capers—are invariably adulterated. Of green tea, out of 20 samples purchased in London, all were artificially coloured, glazed, or painted with a mixture of Prussian blue, turmeric powder, and China clay. Eleven were also adulterated with "lie" tea, which, although it may have been introduced before importation, is still so easy of detection, and also so dangerous, from the extent to which it is coloured with Prussian blue, that the dealers are not justified, by the plea of ignorance, in selling a mixture in which it is contained. It is, moreover, known to be sent over to this country in vast quantities, and disposed of at 6d. per lb., so that there is reason to apprehend it may not unfrequently be mixed on the spot.—*London Times.*

The following should be impressed generally upon the cultivators of Green teas in China, or some years hence they may have difficulty in finding a market for their coloured Teas abroad.—

Uncoloured Green Tea.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The first sale by public auction of tea grown by the East India Company took place yesterday, the 23d instant, at the Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane. The whole, comprising most sorts of both black and green kinds, went at full market rates. The Hon. East India Company have for some years past cultivated the China tea plant (by natives of China) in India, on the slopes of the Himalayas. It is found to thrive equally well at heights ranging from 2,200 feet above the level of the sea to 6,000. The Company have many tea farms, each containing from 200 to 400 acres. The most important feature in this tea is that the superintendent, Dr. Jameson, has not allowed the Chinese to coat over with Prussian blue, &c., the green tea, as is their custom in China to all they send to England. The Hon. Company certainly shows a correct taste in not having their tea painted. Sir John F. Davis, in his "China and Chinese," states the Chinese themselves do not use the coloured green tea they prepare for our market. Mr. R. Fortune, who has for some [illegible] been in China selecting tea plants for the Hon. Company, writes—"I took some trouble to ascertain precisely the quantity of colouring used in the process of dying green teas intended for export to England. To 14¼ lb. of tea was applied rather more than an bunce of blue colour. For every 100 lb. of green tea which are consumed in England or America, the consumer eats rather more than ½ lb. of colour."—*Evening Sun, Sep. 24.*

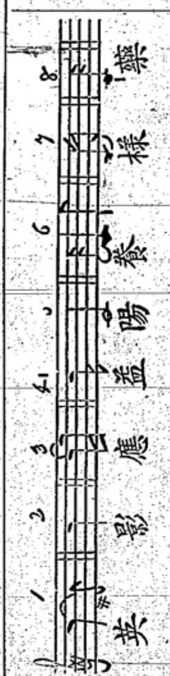
To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—Some weeks ago two excellent articles appeared in your paper on the tones of the Shanghae Dialect. The articles in question are evidently from the pen of a writer who has given much attention to this most difficult branch of Chinese study; and I hope that the remarks therein made will have the effect of inducing those who desire to speak the language accurately to pay diligent attention to this too much neglected but all-important subject.

That these tones exist in Chinese is a matter of fact, and if so, they must be of some use in speaking; indeed the fact that they do exist, is a plain intimation of the necessity of acquiring them, if we desire to speak the language correctly, and in a manner acceptable to the people. There are many words in this dialect which are spelled in the same manner, and which cannot be accurately distinguished without the use of tones: in fact, students of the Chinese language should lay it down as a rule, that no word is properly learned until the tone is correctly ascertained; for, in speaking, a change in tone will generally make a change of word altogether.

In order to facilitate the acquisition of this difficult branch of study, I send you the eight tones of the Shanghae Dialect set to music; if any of your readers can improve upon this attempt to express spoken sounds by notes, I shall be happy to receive their suggestions.—I remain, dear sir, your's, &c., &c.,

Philomathes.



Our Xylographer has incautiously rescinded the dot of the appogintura *D*, which should glide into *C* below the line, in the 6th bar; and the following note should be *E staccato*, on the lowest line of the stave; the double bar between 4 and 5, has also been cut out by mistake, and the 7th bar should be *C, E*, instead of *C, F*. We had not time to remedy the errors, and therefore beg our readers will keep this in mi[nd] on comparing the scale of sounds with the notes of music referred to, as corresponding to them.—E[d.] *N.-C. H.*

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

I lately met with two Chinese volumes in manuscript, entitled a description of the Mahommedan Territories. They were originally drawn up by two Manchu officers of high rank, who had been deputed by the Emperor Keenlung to repair thither, on the subjugation of the country to Chinese Authority. While resident there, they occupied their leisure time in penning such notes of the place, manners and customs as seemed to them useful or interesting. Hitherto our information in regard to that part of the world has been very limited, and as the notes in question treat of it to some extent, I purpose sending you a few extracts for the *North-China Herald.*

The index contains the following particulars:—

Chapter I.—Two tablets erected by the Emperor on the pacification of the Mahommedan tribes. The description and map of the country. Seasons and Soil. Hills and Rivers. Cities and Moats.

Chapter II.—Customs, features, disposition, religion, classical alphabet, prayers, annual feasts, clothing, marriages, burials, food, houses, agriculture, spinning, commerce, fishing, music, plays, grain, fruits, vegetables, grass, trees, flowers, animals, and miscellaneous particulars, such as mineral, warm and fire springs, ancient towers and subterranean caverns.

Chapter III.—Government, census.

Chapter IV.—Tribute, coinage, punishments, military passes, couriers, neighbouring countries.

Seasons.—The climate of Hwuykiang differs very much from that of the Inner Land. During the whole year generally no rain falls, but at all times there are high winds, which in spring blow with extreme violence. On their approach the heavens and the earth are enveloped for two or three days in darkness and dust, men and animals are unable to move about, while the uprooted trees and flying sand present an appearance similar to a typhoon at sea. In the direction of the north, south, and west, the hills are covered with snow throughout the year, and are visible to the inhabitants of the adjacent cities. From the commencement of our reign over the Mahommedan tribes, the climate has been gradually altering. In spring and summer, rain has occasionally fallen and the sound of thunder has also been heard, while in autumn and winter there has been much snow and frost. According to the Imperial Almanack the period of the sun's rising and setting here is nearly the same as at Peking, so that the days might be expected to be agreeably warm, and the nights moderately cool. But owing to its proximity to the snowy mountains, during all the nights of the four seasons it is fearfully cold. The people are greatly afflicted with ague, because the moistening showers are few and the burning sun strikes powerfully upon the sandy and stony soil. In summer it is for the most part excessively hot. In the former part of the day it is always windy, but in the afternoon as the sun has revolved westward and approached nearer to the earth, the heat is intense.

Soil.—The greater part of Hwuy-kiang consists of the Gobi Desert. The mountains and hills are also of sandy formation, while the level plains are altogether of a sandy, stony and saltish nature. The grasses and trees are merely reeds, camel's thorn, *cannabis sativa, equisetum, dryandra cordata,* the red willow, crow's head, and small brushwood. On the return of summer the cold air is gradually dissipated, and the earth becomes hard and solid. About the winter season the warm air ascends, and the earth is then relaxed. The Mahommedans immediately begin to till their grounds and sow the different grains, without depending on the moistening showers, but simply on the melted snow flowing from the high hills and of itself forming ditches, whence they may carry water to the adjoining lands. It is so alike with the military grounds and with those of the common people, hence it is necessary to consider if the supply of water is sufficient or not, before resolving to break up the fallow fields. There are a few springs, but the water they contain is very scanty, and were there no streams issuing from the melted snow, many of the inhabitants would certainly perish. Besides, during the year there are sometimes four or five earthquakes. When they are very violent, the doors and windows rattle about, but on account of the firm and adhesive character of the soil, and the thick walls and light roofs in common use, the houses are never thrown down. Among the people these earthquakes are not considered at all strange.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE OF SEU KWANG-KE.

The visitor to the city of Shanghae, who has traversed its narrow thoroughfares from north to south, or from east to west, will probably have observed nearly about the centre, a massive stone portal elaborately carved, and bearing on its pediment in large characters, the inscription 閣老坊 *Ko laou fang* "The Privy councillor's Gateway," by which name it is known among the inhabitants. The individual whom this commemorates, deservedly holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen, and his history is not without interest and instruction to foreigners. Respecting the early years of 徐光啟 Seu Kwang-ke (named also 子先 Tsze-seen), we gain little information from the native records; and it is probably owing to his own successful career, that the names of some of his ancestors have escaped oblivion. We learn from the Topography of Shanghae, that his great-grandfather was named 徐珣 Seu Seun, his grandfather, 徐緒 Seu Seu and his father, 徐思誠 Seu Sse-ching, all of whom received posthumous honours, according to custom, on account of the merits of their descendant. In the street leading from the memorial gateway, in a straight line to the south gate of the city called 太卿坊 *Tae king fang** "Great Statesman street," rather more than half way down, on the west side, may still be seen, a small stone gateway almost hidden from view, standing in a little from the line of shop fronts, with some fragments of sculpture at the sides, and on the friese the inscription, 明相國徐文定公祠 *Ming Seang Kwo Seu Wan-ting Kung Sse* "Ancestral chapel of Duke Seu Wan-ting, prime minister during the Ming dynasty." This now serves to point out the former residence of the Seu family, which bore the double name of the 後樂堂 *How lo tang* "Hall of future happiness," and the 尊訓樓 *Tsun heun low* "Gallery for honouring instruction." Here it is probable, that Seu Kwang-ke was born, about the year A.D. 1560, as we know that here he afterwards lived. His father is said to have been distinguished for his filial piety, and the exemplifications which he gave of that virtue. We have no notices left respecting the youth of Kwang-ke, his marriage, nor the year when he graduated as Bachelor of Arts at Sung-keang, the prefectural city; but a volume of his Essays on the Book of Odes, 徐文定公詩經傳稿 *Seu Wan-ting Kung She-king Chuen-kaou,* which has been published by his descendants, may be taken as somewhat indicative of those talents, which raised him to eminence and power. One of these essays is here given as a specimen of the style of composition. The theme is two lines from the second Ode of the first Book, in which the royal consort of Wan Wang is introduced plaintively chanting the joys of her parental home.

"How luxuriant is the foliage!
"And the flight of the yellow bird!

* "The poetess picturing to herself the image of the Ko (grass-cloth plant), is not forgetful of the objects associated with the prospect.

† "The flight of the yellow-bird may be observed at the time when the Ko plant is green; so when the thoughts are occupied with the verdant Ko, how can one avoid mentally reverting to the image of these feathered guests.

‡ "Therefore the Queen consort says as it were;—When people meet with an object that is pleasing to view, they are delighted as if they were its possessors, unconscious that the thought will dwell on their memories; and when it has passed from view, their imagination still hovers round the cherished remembrance; but the reality being no more, sorrowful thoughts oppress the breast, and what at first seemed in possession, cannot relinquish its hold on the affections. But how much more important than all this, is the capability of ministering to the wants of life.

§ "When in thought I recall the days that are gone, *I see the first month of summer bidding farewell to the third month of spring, each object of beauty vieing with its neighbour in the display of its glories, while hastening forward to the fifth month's rich fête, when all nature is decked in the lustre of efflorescence.*

|| "The web that now occupies the loom, is the product of the former slender stems and pliant sprouts, which with sombre hue and uneven lengths, were striving for preeminence during the fourth month.

¶ "The threads now woven in symmetrical arrangement, are the former lengthy stems and twining tendrils, in whose green shade, the flickering rays of light reticulated the borders of the valley stream.

** "Therefore when I think of the warbling shrike, my meditations lead me onward to the manufactured fabric; I am moved by the bounties of the Creator, and joyfully anticipate the work of the spinster's hands: so that the object of luxuriant image is naturally connected with the thoughts that I cherish.

†† "*Thus I observe the yellow-bird's flight, as it revels in the charms of the fourth month of the year now soaring aloft on the gentle breeze, now satiating itself in the rich foliage or umbrageous copse; anon displaying its rare plumage, the fresh tints all radiant with lustre, as it floats hither and thither in the ethereal void, skimming the air both far and near, perpetually changing its flight, its elegant gloss, its brightness, its beauty, the sound of its pinions, as it suddenly ascends and descends, like the echoing shuttle of the webster's loom.* When the genial air of summer arouses its latent powers, herbs, trees, and all living things are fitted to delight; while the flowers put forth their fairest forms, and the gentle zephyr tends to nourish their growth; then the flourishing vegetation, and the gay feathered tribes, impart to each other their glowing tints, thus silently enhancing the pleasures of the season. Surely such objects are not made solely for the purpose of delighting us with the beauties of their appearance.

‡‡ "While my heart still throbs on account of a former object of attraction, I forget that the time is rolling on; that the Ko plant, whose leaves were so flourishing and bright, has been formed into vestments, now stored in the chest.

§§ "Now looking backward and forward, observing the traces of former times, as I consider

* These essays are drawn up according to a stereotyped system, from the rules of which, the student must by no means depart; the minor details of the system however, are modified according to the taste of those in power. We give here the names of the several divisions, which will be a tolerably correct guide to the outline of all similar compositions. The first is called 破題 *Po-te,* "Opening up the theme."

† 承題 *Ching-te,* "Connecting the theme" with what follows.

‡ 起講 *Ke-keang,* "Commencement of the discussion."

§ 入手 *Jih-show,* "Handing in" or introducing the chief member.

|| 起股 *Ke-koo,* "The initiatory limb," 1st division.

¶ Do. 2nd division.

** 出題 *Chuh-te,* "Ascending the theme."

†† 中股 *Chung-koo,* "The central limb."

‡‡ 後股 *How-koo,* "The after limb," 1st division.

§§ Do. 2nd division.

沈瑜 Chin Yu, who was Director of the musicians to the Emperor 景泰 King-tae.

* Tae king fang was the name of a memorial gateway, which formerly stood where the street now is. It was erected about the end of the fifteenth century, in honour of

how imperceptibly time speeds on in its course, as I see that yellow-bird spreading its wings, I am reminded of important concerns connected with that period.

|||| "Taking a review of the events of past time, my imagination roves through periods by-gone; and now that I possess the cloth of various texture, this is not the mere object of a day. Therefore I feel amply repaid for the tedious delay."

This collection probably contains some of the earliest literary productions of Seu, though some of them may have been composed at a later period. Among others, we have the essays which he wrote at his examinations for *Keu-jin* and *Tsin-sse.*

In the year 1598, we find him coming off successfully at the examination for Master of Arts (*Keu-jin,*) standing first on the list of graduates. This honour was followed seven years afterwards (1605) by that of Doctor. It was probably before this time, that he composed his 詩經六帖 *She king luh tee* Six Memoirs on the Book of Odes. This work, which is in fourteen volumes consists of—1, An investigation of objects; 2, An elucidation of history; 3, An explanation of antiquities; 4, An amplification of the meaning; 5, A selection of beauties, and 6, The correct sounds. Many of the materials for his great work on agriculture must also have been collected.

The next step in his preferment was to receive the appointment of 庶吉士 *Shoo-ke-sze* "Honorary member of the Institute, which was followed by that of 檢討 *Keen-taou* "Examiner of the National Institute,"* and soon after that of 贊善 *Tsan-shen* "Minister of the Household," an honorary title denoting meritorious rank, but no particular office, and 左春坊 *Tso-chun-fang,* "Assistant to the Board of Rites."

The Jesuit Missionary Ricci who had arrived at Peking in 1801, was now gaining favour at court, and by means of his accomplishments and address, had numbered among his friends and associates several of the high dignitaries; among others Seu seems to have been his most constant companion, sometimes as disciple, sometimes his teacher. The result of this intercourse soon led to the conversion of Seu to the Roman Catholic faith, when he was baptized under the name of Paul; after which time he became the zealous defender of the new religion, displaying courage and consistency in the same till the time of his death.

Apart from the satisfaction which Ricci must have felt at this earnest of future success, the advantages resulting to both from their mutual intercourse was such as neither would wish to forego; for while Ricci was thereby enabled to add to his other attainments, a polished style of Chinese composition, Seu was becoming inducted into the sciences of Astronomy, Arithmetic, and Gunnery; some of which knowledge he afterwards embodied in several treatises on 'Military tactics,' 'Agriculture by the military,' 'The Salt Revenue,' and 'Hydraulics.' About the same time he published 漕河議 *Tsaou ho e* "Disquisition on Canals and Rivers." In 1808, the result of the joint labour of the two friends was given to the public, in a translation of the six first Books of the Elements of Euclid's Geometry 幾何原本 *Ke ho yuen pun.* Ricci translated orally from the original, and Seu committed it to paper in true Chinese costume. This work we are told, was received with marvellous applause throughout the Empire. There is a preface by Seu, and a lengthy introduction by Ricci; which is followed by a brief avant-propos by Seu, at the close of which he thus expresses himself:—

"This is a book of the most extensive utility, and at the present time, it is one of the highest importance. As soon as I had finished the translation, I together with a friend, got it printed and published. Mr. Ricci who had written an introduction, was exceedingly delighted at the rapidity of the publication, and was sanguine in his hopes that it might be generally studied; but there are very few that give their attention to this subject. I conceive that a hundred years after this, it will become a popular study, and then people will wonder how the subject has been so long neglected. There are some who on first looking at this work, fancy it is very abstruse, and difficult to be understood, and say that I ought to have explained every paragraph and sentence. To which I reply; The principles of geometry and arithmetic are in themselves altogether free from mystery; and as to the terms employed, if you daily exercise your mind upon them, you will soon find these become extremely clear and intelligible; but if the thinking powers are not brought to bear on the subject, certainly it will appear mysteriously profound. Suppose a person finds himself surrounded on all sides by hills, not knowing in which direction to look for the road; he walks on till he comes to a footpath, and following it finds the right course. So let any one apply himself for ten days to the task, and he will be able to understand the whole from beginning to end; and every sentence and expression will appear extremely plain and clear."

There are many annotations and enlargements in the course of the work, taken chiefly from the mathematics of Clavius, and in some places reference is made to the remaining books of Euclid, which are not translated here. Thus at the third Definition in the sixth Book, which treats of "cutting a line in extreme and mean ratio," he says, that the use of this is to be found in the 13th Book, and states that the rule was known to the Chinese anciently, under the name of 神分線 *Shin-fun-seen,* which is equivalent to our English term "Incommensurable quantities," as he gives it, in a note to the 11th Proposition of the second Book, 無數可解 *Woo soo ko keae* "Beyond the power of numbers."

Having put this joint production into circulation, and thus as he tells us, laid a foundation for subsequent labours of a kindred character, Seu next issued a small treatise in one volume, on Geometrical Mensuration 測量法義 *Tsih-leang fa e,* the first part of which contains a description of various mathematical instruments, and the following treats of shadows.

In immediate connection with this little work he gave forth a brochure, on a Comparison of the different methods of mensuration 測量異同 *Tsih-leang e tung,* in which by means of a number of problems, he compares the new system of measuring by observation, with the antiquated method of 朐股 *Kew-koo,* "Base and altitude" contained in the 九章 *Kew-chang,** and which had hitherto been employed by the Chinese.

Having shown the incompleteness of the native methods of computation, he next published a volume on the Properties of the Triangle 句股義 *Keu koo e,* in which he shows that so far from having exhausted the capabilities of the Base and Altitude, in their method of mensuration, all that they had attained, was but one division of the subject; and endeavouring with such a limited range, to get a comprehensive view of the science, was like trying to empty the ocean with a cockle shell.

The impulse which was thus given to mathematical studies, naturally led to an investigation of the subject of the formation of the Calendar, which had always been a matter of solicitude with the Chinese; and scarcely perhaps in any branch of learning or art, could the foreigners have hoped to be more successful in demonstrating the superiority of western science, and the great practical advantages which must accrue from its cultivation. The astronomers of the Imperial Board were working on with a set of rules, which had stood the trial of more than three hundred years, and been found grievously wanting. Incapable of making an observation of any practical value, and without the genius to extend or correct those principles of computation which their countryman 郭守敬 *Ko Show-king* had wrought out for them at the beginning of the Yuen dynasty, the imbecility of these men in authority stood in most disadvantageous contrast with the splendid demonstrations of the Jesuit Missionaries. The opportunity was too favourable to be lost sight of, for Seu to introduce his new friends to Imperial patronage: accordingly we find that at his suggestion, the Fathers Sabatin de Ursis and Pantoia, were appointed members of the Astronomical Board in 1611, the year following that in which Ricci died; their letters of Commission reminding them at the same time, that it was their duty "to obey the laws of the empire, to pray for its preservation, and for the health and longevity of the Emperor." This step was followed by the appointment of many other of the foreigners to office at different intervals.

The sphere of influence, to which the missionaries were thus introduced, was very judiciously occupied; and while faithfully serving their new master in the duties of their appointment, they were also careful to secure the goodwill and co-operation of many influential courtiers; the main object of their mission was steadily kept in view; many books were written and circulated, and great privileges were obtained for the adherents of the new doctrine, while their achievements in the science of Astronomy, raised their fame through every province in the empire. But while thus rising in power and influence, they were also accumulating a formidable phalanx of opponents. From the time that Ricci had arrived in Peking, his efforts had been directed chiefly against the Buddhists; and these in their turn had not failed to raise all the opposition they could muster, against the Christian religion. The emperor 萬歷 Wan-leih who had scarcely fortitude sufficient to hold an independent course, was very much the sport of contending parties, and in many parts of his reign we see him submitting to the guidance of the Buddhist priests. Several men of considerable ability at that time adorned their ranks, and the following quotation may be taken as a fair specimen of the animus with which they looked upon the growing cause of the Missionaries. It is found among the letters of 袾宏 Choo Hung, the superior of the Leen-sse Temple at Hang-chow, who had in early life received literary honours, and afterwards adopted the Buddhist faith. It is addressed to 虞德園 Hoo Tih-yuen, President of the Board of Rites, who had been corresponding with Ricci on the subject of Christianity. The allusion in it to Seu Kwang-ke, is more pointed than flattering.

"The brilliant epistle you have received from Matthew Ricci, was written for him by a literary man in the metropolis. When I read his two works, 實義 *Shih-e,* "The true meaning," and 畸人 *Ke-jin,* "The singular man," I was constantly stopped by expressions of a most heterogeneous character heaped up together; but in this letter, every thing is exceedingly clear and intelligible, the writer having been very careful to add those embellishments of which the other is destitute. I know that since these works have been circulated, some have become deeply imbued with their tenets, and use every effort for the promotion of the cause; but if we examine their principles, we find them most ridiculously commonplace, while the style is prolix *ad nauseam;* so that those who are influenced by their satanic tendency, cannot be looked upon as intelligent men. Who ever equalled Han and Gow, for discriminating principles, or who could compare with Ching and Choo for elucidating doctrines; yet those worthies failed to subvert the institutes of Buddha: how much greater will be the failure of such thick-headed imps as these. But although these imps are incapable of discriminating truth from error, it is lamentable to think with what zest they lend their aid. Alas! should these tenets continue to spread, so that even great statesmen are brought under their influence, regardless of private feeling, it is our duty to speak out plainly, and warn those who are in danger. Such books may be aptly classed with the shepherd's ballad or the fisherman's song; such prating resembles the croak of the frog or the mosquito's buzz."

(*To be Continued.*)

|| 結局 *Kee-kew,* "The binding paragraph."

* A member of the Hanlin college, who has [illegible] stood any examination for a department in the college.

* The Kew-chang is the most ancient arithmetical treatise known in China, the authorship being attributed to the Emperor 黃帝 *Hwang-te,* about 2650 B.C. Although the original work is now lost, the substance of it is contained in several ancient books.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," &c., [illegible] nearly ready a volume entitled, "The Lily and the Bee," a romance of the Crystal Palace, towards which the celebrity of its author will doubtless excite considerable attention. A little Poem has also been just published by a lady, entitled "The Glass Berg," which gives a lively and graphic sketch of the opening.—*Saunders & Otley's London Book Circular, July,* 1851.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—It is an undeniable fact that the tide of emigration which set in such immense waves upon the shores of California during the years 1849 and 1850, has been stayed in 1851. The population of our State is no larger, if as large, as at this time one year since. The fact excites no surprise among the reflecting, for it was foreseen long ago. Nor does it cause any solicitude or disappointment to those who look at the course of events in a philosophical and calm spirit. Nor is it even matter for regret.

Although this diminution in the number of the emigrants is a serious evil, and interferes largely to overturn men's calculations and prospects, yet its tendencies are imbued with high promise and well founded hopes. The mania for speculation which was primarily caused by the large influx of strangers, during the first two years of the golden era, has run its race, and received its death-blow from the same cause that fostered it. But this is not to be deplored. It is a matter for congratulation, rather, that a state of affairs necessarily so artificial, and which must ultimately end in the ruin of the sanguine, should have been forced to a conclusion at so early a day as to result in very *few* disasters, comparatively speaking.

The emigration of this year is of such a different order as to alleviate, in a great measure, the dearth of numbers. Unlike that which preceded it, it is composed of families who do not come as mere adventurers, but who have abandoned, with a courageous and self-sacrificing spirit, the homes of their youth, to seek for happiness and comfort in this new clime. They have come, not for the mere purpose and in the warm hope of suddenly acquiring wealth, and then returning with their gains to whence they came, but they have given up their cherished associations to expend their ability, industry and enterprise in establishing a new and great State upon the Pacific. They have severed precious bonds, hallowed remembrances, and all those tender and endearing ties which so ennoble and improve humanity, to take the hazard of [illegible] in an untried country.

[illegible] is another feature from which we gather strong hope. That is the increased facilities which are already brought into requisition for the safe, comfortable and speedy transportation of passengers by the steamers now plying between the Atlantic ports and San Francisco. The nature of the business is now so well established that one improvement may be safely expected to follow another; and such a result will be immediately succeeded by a large increase of the number of the emigration.

Among the most recent and important propositions in relation to this matter, which have met our attention, is the plan of Mr. Vanderbilt to run a line of steamers direct from Liverpool to San Juan de Nicaragua, and there connect with his Independent Line for San Francisco. It is confidently asserted that the preliminaries for this excellent arrangement are already completed, and the steamers are expected to begin their trips very soon. We hope this is so. But, if it be not, then we most anxiously and ardently trust that others will engage in the project. The scheme is a perfectly feasible one, and cannot fail to advance the interests of those who engage in it, as well as contribute to the prosperity of California. This plan, properly conducted, would certainly divert from New York and other Atlantic ports no inconsiderable portion of that immense emigration which Europe is monthly contributing; and were the current once set in this direction there would be no probability of its retrogression.

We look forward, therefore, with the greatest assurance, to a large emigration in the ensuing year. The story of our successes, notwithstanding the incalculable and extraordinary ills we have suffered, will be disseminated broadcast, and men will see plainly and distinctly that our progress is sure. The steady shipments of gold dust, together with the already important development of our agricultural and other resources, must certainly make "assurance doubly sure," and it will soon come to be an undeniable fact that California presents the fairest field for the exercise of human industry that has ever yet been known to the history of the world.—*Alta California, Oct.* 6.

(*Continued from No.* 70.)

THE following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEMENT OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars,* dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the SAVIOUR of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

Years before J. C.

AHAB, 6th King of Israel, reigns alone 917
JEHOSHAPHAT, 4th King of Israel, ... 914
Tyberinus, 13th King of the Latins, ... 910
This Prince by drowning himself in the river Abula, was the cause of it thereafter being called the Tiber.
HIAO-VANG, 62d Emperor of China, and 8th of the 13th Dynasty, ... 909
In opposition to the fundamental law of the Emperor Vou-vang, that adjudged the crown to the son of the last possessor of the throne, Hiao-vang succeeded in excluding his nephew. His passion for horses made him commit a strange fault, which his successors felt severely. A horse jockey from Shensi having presented the Emperor with some beautiful horses, admirably groomed and in fine condition, He made him Prince of Tsin. It is from this Prince of Tsin named Tai-tsé, that the Prince is descended in a direct line who snatched the crown from the Dynasty of Tchoo.
ELIJAH put an end to the dreadful famine, that for three years had desolated Israel, ... 902
AHAZIAH, 7th King of Israel reigns with his father Ahab, ... 897
JEHORAM, 5th King of Judah reigns with his father Jehoshaphat, ... 896
ELIJAH, is carried up in a flaming chariot, ... 895
JEHORAM, 8th King of Israel, ...
YIH-VANG, 63d Emperor of China, and 9th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 894
His predecessor restored the crown to him, by declaring him the next heir, as he was by birth and right, being the son of Yé-vang; but from the day of his coronation it was perceived that he was not fitted to a throne, and the remainder of his life made it the more apparent.
Diogenes, perpetual Archon of Athens, ... 893
Lycurgus, a Lacedemonian Prince, and *Iphitus,* an Eolian Prince, re-establish the Olympic Games at Pisa in Elis. Of the five Olympic Games, which were Racing or running; Wrestling, Boxing, Leaping, and Hurling the *Discus.* It is said that Hercules, established only the first. Lycurgus and Iphitus added two more of them, the others are not stated.
AHAZIAH, 6th King of Judah, ...
JEHU, 9th King of Israel, ...
Sardanapulus, last King of the first Kingdom or Monarchy of Assyria, ... 883
LY-VANG, 64th Emperor of China, and 10th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 878
A cruel Prince, who employed Magicians, to find out who spake ill of him. His cruelties and the wretched condition of the Empire, were so great that the people at last revolted. An innumerable multitude of the dregs of the people, rushed one day to the palace, and broke through all opposition. The Emperor, however, escaped, and the wretches slaughtered all the family, excepting one of his youngest sons, whom they contrived to conceal from their fury. Ly-vang lived after this fifteen years in exile.
JEHOASH, 7th King of Judah, anointed in the Temple at Jerusalem, ... 877
Lycurgus gives laws to the Lacedemonians, ... 874
JONAH preaches repentance at Nineveh, ... 866
Arbaces or *Arphaxad,* Prince of the Medes, takes Nineveh, and destroys the ancient Kingdom of Assyria, that had at least forty-one recognised Kings, ... 863
Phul or *Bel-Ochus,* an Assyrian, who had joined Arbaces, receives from him a division of Assyria, wherein he founds Nineveh, the second Empire of the Assyrians, ...
Bel-Esis, a Chaldean, attached to the Conqueror Arbaces, receives from that Prince the division or country of Chaldea, and founds at Babylon, the second Empire of that name, 859
JEHOASH, 10th King of Israel, reigns alone, ... 854
A celebrated Epoch of China, under the name of KONG-HO, ... 841
This name, signifying *The Concord of the Princes,* was given to the year of the flight of Ly-vang, in memory of the perfect agreement existing amongst the Princes who administered the affairs of the Empire.
JEHOASH, 11th King of Israel, reigns alone, ... 840
AMOZIAH, 8th King of Judah, ... 838
Manducas or *Arfaces,* 2d Emperor of the Medes, ... 836
ELISHA dies, ... 831
SUEN-VANG, 65th Emperor of China, and 11th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 827
He was scarcely acknowledged sovereign, after the death of his father Ly-vang; before he gained the hearts of all his subjects. Good order was quickly re-established at Court and in the Provinces, enemies repulsed, and the Monarch himself giving evidence of personal valour. The wisdom of his conduct, his victories, and the succour he afforded to the unfortunate, are the subject of a great many of the Odes, that are read in the Shu-king; the third of the Canonical Books of China.
JEROBOAM, second of this name, 12th King of Israel, reigns alone, ... 825
Phul, second of this name, 2d King of the New Kingdom of Assyria, ... 816
Caranus, a Prince of the Heraclidæ, 1st King of Macedon, ... 814
Aganestor, perpetual Archon of Athens, ... 799
AZARIAH or Osias, 9th acknowledged King of Judah, ... 797
He reigned by right from 13 years of age.
Sosarmes, 3d Emperor of the Medes, ... 788
Coinus, 2d King of Macedon, ... 785
YOU-VANG, 66th Emperor of China, and 12th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 781
His silly love for a wicked woman, threw the Imperial Family, and the whole Empire into disorder. The Tartars beat his troops; and the heir apparent, together with one of the Vassal Kings having joined them, they attacked the Emperor's Camp and slew him and all his retinue. He was the first Prince who introduced Eunuchs into the service of the Palace.
An Eclipse of the Sun observed in China, the 6th year of YOU-VANG, the 6th day of our month of September, ...
Commencement of the Olympiads, ... 776
Corœbus being victor at the Olympic Games, made a celebrated epoch of his victory, that became common throughout Greece. Thenceforward they counted the years by Olympiads, each of which contained four complete years. The computation was reckoned from the *neomenes* or new-moon, the nearest to the summer solstice.
ZACHARIAH, 13th King of Israel, after an interregnum of ten years, ... 773
SHALLUM, 14th King of Israel, after having slain Zachariah, ...
MENAHEM, 15th King of Israel, after having slain Shallum, ... 772
Romulus is born ....
PING-VANG, 67th Emperor of China, 13th of the 13th Dynasty, ... 770
The Tartars, by whom Ping-vang and the other rebels had served their purposes in revolting against the late Emperor, having refused to quit China,—The Chinese took up arms, surprised them, and cut them in pieces. This was the only action of public advantage effected during this reign. The Vassal Princes boldly took the title of King; and the Prince of Tsin was so presumptuous as to offer solemn sacrifice to the Sovereign Ruler: This sacrifice had throughout all time been reserved for the Emperor solely.
Tiglath Pileser or *Theglat-Pul-Assar,* 3d King of Assyria, ...
Archias, the Corinthian, conducts a Colony into Syracuse, ... 768
PEKAHIAH, 16th King of Israel, ... 762
PEKAH, 17th King of Israel, after having slain Pekahiah, ... 759
JOTHAM, 10th King of Judah, ... 758
Alcmeon, last perpetual Archon of Athens, ... 756
Charops, 1st decennial Archon of Athens, ... 755
ROME founded, and *Romulus,* 1st King of the Romans, ... 753
Tiglath-Pileser, enters into the country of Israel and takes away a great many captives, ... 749
Numa Pompilius, 2d King of the Romans, ... 715
Tarac, 84th King of Egypt, ... 714
Hezekiah healed miraculously, ...
The Kingdom of Judah ravaged by the Assyrians, ...
Tarac having come to the assistance of Hezekiah, is beaten by the Assyrians, ... 712
The ANGEL OF THE LORD, in one night, slays 185,000 Assyrians, ... 711
Esar-Haddon, 7th King of Assyria, ... 710
Merodac, King of Babylon, makes himself master of the whole of Assyria, ... 708
He established himself at Nineveh and took the title of King of Assyria, under the name Nabucodonosor.
Cardiceas or *Arblanes,* 5th King of the Medes, surnamed Arphaxad, fortifies Ecbatana, ... 705
MANASSEH, 13th King of Judah, ... 697
TCHOANG-VANG, 69th Emperor of China, and 15th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 696
This Prince was inferior in every thing. He narrowly escaped a conspiracy formed against him by his younger brother through the talent of his Minister Sin-pé.
MANASSEH, having been guilty of the most atrocious wickedness, is carried captive to Babylon, by the Generals of Nabucodonosor, ... 693
MANASSEH, having repented of his wickedness, returns into Judah, after having acknowledged himself a tributary of Nabucodonosor, King of Assyria and Babylon, ... 692
Nabucodonosor, ruins Ecbatana, and destroys the Empire of the Medes, ... 691
Nabucodonosor, orders Holophernes to march at the head of a great army, against the nations dwelling in the West, ... 690
The High Priest Eliakim, seeing that Manasseh did not dare to declare war against Nabucodonosor, writes to the people in every quarter, to guard the passages into Judah and its environs, ... 689
JUDITH goes down from Bethulia, and cuts off the head of Holophernes, ... 688
The ANGEL RAPHAEL, conducts young Tobit to Raguis, ...
Creton, 1st Annual Archon of Athens, ... 684
Dejoces, a Lord of the Medes, encouraged by the humiliation of the Assyrian arms, near Bethulia, makes himself King of the Medes, and re-establishes Ecbatana, ...
Ardys, King of Lydia, the 2d of the Dynasty of the Mermnades, ...
HI-VANG, 70th Emperor of China, and 16th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 681
In order to attach the King of Tse to himself, he gave him full authority to assume the title of *Pa,* which means chief of the Tributary Kings.
HOEI-VANG, 71st Emperor of China, and 17th of the 3d Dynasty, ... 676
A dangerous conspiracy was plotted against him, in favour of one of his brothers, but the conspirators having hazarded and lost a battle, tranquillity was re-established. The *Pa* gained many victories over the Tartars.
Tullus Hostilius, 3d King of the Romans, ... 671
Necho, 89th King of Egypt, ...
A Solar Eclipse, observed in China, the 8th year of Hoei-vang. It occurred on the 27th of May, ...
Ben. Merodac, King of Assyria and Babylon, son of the first Nabucodonosor, ... 669

(*To be continued.*)

From the Emigrants to Canterbury.

At Sea, *17th Sept.*, 1851.

W. J. Cubitt, Esq., *Commander of the Ship "Duke of Portland."*

Honoured Sir,—We, the undersigned, Steerage Passengers from London to New Zealand, feeling deeply that every thing that could be done for our safety and comfort has been done by you, beg leave to present you with this Testimonial of our heartfelt gratitude at the end of our passage.

Our inexperience has, we doubt not, made us blind to many dangers and difficulties, but every night we have gone to our beds perfectly content, and feeling assured that while we would be soundly sleeping, the skilful precaution and admirably sustained vigilance of the ship's Commander would be our safeguard.

We do not wish to present you with a fulsome panegyric, but the least that we can say is, that should any or all of us have occasion ever to cross the sea again, our greatest wish would be that our ship might be commanded by a gentleman in whom we could confide as securely as in the present case.

Our joy at nearing the land of our adoption is mixed up with feelings of much regret at the prospect of parting with our highly respected Commander; and our best wishes and most fervent prayers are, that every success may attend his amiable lady and himself.

(Here follow the signatures of the Emigrants.)

(From the Lyttelton Times, Sept. 20.)

The *Lady Nugent*, is the thirteenth ship which has arrived from England; three more are on their way: so that in nine months from the commencement of the Emigration sixteen ships will have been dispatched by the Association. The number of souls thus brought to the colony is about (in round numbers) two thousand five hundred. If we allow five hundred more for the population already attracted before the arrival of the first ships, together with that which has since joined us from the neighbouring settlements, the whole population may now be reckoned at about three thousand; this is probably under the real number.

To Captain William Darke,

Barque "Dominion," Aug. 31st, 1851.

Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that we take an early opportunity of expressing to you, upon the termination of our long voyage, our satisfaction at the great safety and comfort with which we have performed it, and we beg to add our most sincere thanks for the kind and gentlemanly treatment which we have throughout experienced at your hands.

We also request that you will convey to your Officers and Crew, our thanks for their constant attention and services, and our approbation of their quiet and orderly behaviour.—Your obliged, humble servants,

O. Mathias, *Chaplain.* Ann Thomas.
Marianne Mathias. Mary Anne Roberts.
I. T. Cookson. Donald Hankinson.
Janetta M. Cookson. H. Laughton.
F. Richardson, *Surgeon-Superintendent.* G. B. Rogers.
F. L. J. Meville.
Mary Richardson. J. V. Mathias.
Eliza Stokes. Edward Stokes.
Fanny S. Richardson.

(Equally complimentary testimonials were signed by the Fore-Cabin, and a number of the Steerage passengers.)

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 7,	Audax,	*for* Hongkong.
7,	N. B. Palmer, (Am.)	,, Hongkong.
8,	Lebanon, (Am.)	,, New York.
8,	Heroine, (Sia.)	,, Amoy.
10,	Shooting Star, (Am.)	,, Hongkong.
12,	San Benito, (Sp.)	,, Manila.
12,	Caldew,	,, Australia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Chebucto, and Emperor of China.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, John Bright and Old England.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Autelope, Ions, and Island Queen.

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 ,,
Sarsnets,	6,000 ,,
Sorts,	4,500 ,,
Total Pieces,	92,600

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1850.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,395-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 7	Duke of Portland	B. ship	535	Cubitt	New Zealand	Nov. 1	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 8	Stephen Lurman	A. ship		Clarke	California		Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.

PASSENGERS,—per *Duke of Portland*, The Hon'ble and Rev. W. Bertil, and Servant, The Rev. A. N. Butterworth, The Rev. P. Thomas, Dr. Powell, and Mrs. Cubitt.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 8	Shooting Star	A. ship	903	Baker	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 10	Caldew	B. bark	280	Snow	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	Australia	Early
Athol		Nov.22	B. bark	337	Black	Captain.	P. or Charter	
Bangalore*	605	Dec. 1	B. bark	677	Morgan	Russell & Co.	London	Early
Dominion	604	Dec. 3	B. bark	560	Darke	Reiss & Co.	London	Early
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.		
Duke of Portland	646	Dec. 7	B. ship	535	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Edward Boustead	600	Nov.12	B. ship	443	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	New York	Early
Glencoe	602	Nov.15	B. bark	159	Lillewall	J. M. Smith & Co.	New Zealand	Early
Helena	185	Nov.23	A. ship	597	Cave	Russell & Co.		
Jeremiah Garnett	597	Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mohawk	603	Dec. 3	B. ship	442	Liddle	Lindsay & Co.		
Philomela	187	Nov.30	A. bark	475	Jewett	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Raduga	181	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Spec	596	Nov. 1	B. schr	105	Leitch	W. Davidson.	Fuhchow	Soon
Stephen Lurman		Dec. 8	A. ship		Clarke	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Tartar	187	Dec. 1	A. ship	570	Webber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Tory	583	Sept.19	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
William Hughes	186	Nov.26	A. brig	250	Banker	Captain.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Andersod	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Chebucto,	London	408	July 17	1,750,379	119,900	480	2,585
John Bright,	Liverpool	510	Augt. 13	3,480,076	193,010	176	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	,, 17	2,701,243	315,240	1,327	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	[illegible]00,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	249,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	61[illegible]896	183,348	747,155	922,987	295,410	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	[illegible]172	255,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	435,572	227,060	3,874,106	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	459,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,309,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	13,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,333	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,951	593,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	35,[illegible]	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,388	591,292	376,585	280,[illegible]	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	[illegible]	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,343,725	121,090	342,421	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	600,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,333	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	35,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,959,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,851,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,094,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	2,870	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,198	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,850	..	..	95
Nov. 2	Stately,	565	London	..	..	..	..	498,000	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	28,000	526,000	323	..	..	41
,, 5	John Bunyan,	466	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,000	1,260	..	..	..
,, 7	Sunda,	381	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,524	..	..	..	..
,, 15	Eucles,	327	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333,308	311	..	..	..
,, 25	Abergeldie,	700	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536,863	502	..	..	..
,, 29	John Dugdale,	409	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374,898	pcls. 13	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
Nov. 6	Cassiterides,	414	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460,840	..	11.94	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Howqua, Candace, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, Lantoo, Fenelon, John Baring, Panama, Nebraska, Susquehanna, Vancouver*, and *Nestorian* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Black Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito,	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409,127
,, 9	Mary and Anne,	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
,, 14	Equator,	235	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
,, 14	Regia,	186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,525
,, 28	Anne & Jane,	201	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,000
Nov. 6	Catherine,	182	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,550
,, 14	Marmion,	218	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,796
,, 27	Susan,	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165,282

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,378	..

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